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Diploglossus stenurus.

Sides vertical: outline of body contracted at axillae; head distinct, muzzle obtuse: tail depressed at base, much compressed throughout the remainder of its length, twice as long as from vent to opposite auricle. Extremities pressed to the sides not meeting; toes compressed, very unequal. Scales in forty-two longitudinal series, each with 26 lines and a strong median keel. From orbit to end of muzzle equal to width between orbits. Postoccipital smaller than interoccipital. Five supraorbitals. Internasal longer than in *D. occidentus*, nine-sided, the anterior angle right, the latero-posterior produced. Lateral borders of frontal curved. A rhombic postnasal; two frenals longer than high; nine supralabials, suborbital over 6th and 7th; four pairs of large infralabials. Maxillary and mandibular teeth subcuspid, with an antero-lateral groove. Length from muzzle to vent 5 in. 10 l.; tail 9 in. 1 lin.; posterior extremity 2 in.

Color above brown, with occasional spots formed by a deeper brown scale. Sides with vertical undulate light bars, darker bordered, which are subdivided superiorly so as to form longitudinal series of light spots. Top of head uniform. Tail with light vertical bars. Beneath yellowish.

Hab.—Hayti. Found near Jeremie, by Dr. A. F. Weinland, whose collection is in Prof. Agassiz splendid Museum at Cambridge. Beside species described in this memoir, Dr. Weinland obtained the types of the previously unknown genera *Panolopus* and *Ialtris*.

In this species and the *D. occidentus* (*Celestus* Gr.), in the *Oneyda sagrae* (*Diploglossus* part. Gray,) and *Panolopus costatus*, I have observed that the slender quasi-squamous terminal third of the tongue, is retractile within the other portion, which covers it as a sheath. This is not mentioned by the French herpetologists; Wiegmann does not mention it in *Herpetologia Mexicana*, but says in *Archiv f. Naturgesch.* 1837, p. 129, “*lingua* subparte basali, aquamarum linguam forma referenti, quasi emergente.” It is a structure probably characteristic of the *Diploglossinae*. It does not occur in *Siderolamprus*, which is allied to *Plestiodon*, though resembling *Diploglossus* in the plating of the head.

On *Neosorex albibarbis*.

BY E. D. COPE.

Of the twenty well distinguished species of shrews which Prof. Baird,* enumerates as inhabiting the United States, one only exhibits that peculiar modification of structure which is indicative of his genus *Neosorex*. This animal, the *N. navigator*, Cooper, has been found in Washington Territory. It is, therefore, a matter of some interest that the present article introduces to notice a second species which the author discovered at the Profile Lake, in the Franconia Mountains, New Hampshire. In September, 1859, two specimens were seen swimming in the Lake about forty feet from the bank: their motion was undulatory, their backs alternately appearing above, and disappearing beneath the surface of the water. They were caught under stones upon the shore, where they had taken refuge. This aquatic habit, so little known among American *Soricinae*, would be inferred from comparison with the water-loving *Crossopodes* of Europe, where we find the feet similarly fringed with a border of stiff hairs.

N. albibarbis as compared with the *navigator* has a shorter tail, and a shorter hind foot. The color of the thorax and abdomen is also much darker.

25—5 4—4
Dental formula — — — —. The internal process of the superior incisor
2 2—2 3—3

* In vol. viii. of the *Pacif. R. R. Rept.*

is one-third of its length distant from the tip: the basal is well developed, and nearly equal to the first premolar. Second and first premolars nearly equal; fourth larger than third; fifth very small, wedged between the molar and premolar, its crown oval, with a faint transverse line of coloration. All the other teeth are tipped with bright chestnut, those of the mandible most extensively, especially the incisors, in which the whole superior border is colored. First superior molar scarcely larger than second and third. Inferior incisors with indistinct lobes. First premolar small, very oblique; second larger, little oblique, bicuspid. First molar largest. Muzzle slender, depressed, probably less elongate than in *N. navigator*. Distance between the ocular fissures contained once and a half times in the distance between the same and end of the muzzle. A styloid angular process of the mandibulum. The whiskers are long—the anterior directed downward and forward, the posterior extending as far as the margin of the helix of the ear. The auricle is directed backwards and closely appressed to the head: the length from antitragus to border of helix is equal to the width between the centres of the orbits. The superior and inferior portions of the helix are closely folded longitudinally upon it, the inferior fold most extensive. The antitragus is large, its anterior border folded backward, the whole closely covering the meatus. Antihelix vertical, short, folded backwards. The posterior, and external anterior faces of the helix are covered with long dark hairs like those of the body; the other portions of the auricle are heavily fringed with the same. Fur, upon the middle of the side about three lines long. Tail obtusely tetragonal, as long as the head and body. The hairs are stiff, flattened, equal; they form a pencil at the tip. A close fringe extends along the inner and outer borders of the palms and soles and exterior digits; a slighter fringe occurs on the border of the median digits. The claws are acute, short. The anterior foot is contained one and two-thirds times in the length of the posterior. In the latter there is a depressed tubercle at the base of the internal digit, one at the base of the second, and one at the base of the fissure between the fourth and last. There is a compressed tubercle at the base of the third digit, and two on the metatarsus. The arrangement of tubercles on the palm is similar, except that they are more depressed, and close together. Length of head 1 in. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lin., of body 1 in. 6 l., of tail 1 in. 9 l., of fore foot $4\frac{1}{2}$ l., of hind foot $8\frac{3}{4}$ l.

The general color is black, with a tinge of brown; this tinge is more apparent on the abdomen, and most upon the posterior gular region; anterior gular region and chin nearly white, lightest anteriorly. Tail unicolor.

On *Lacerta echinata* and *Tiliqua dura*.

BY E. D. COPE.

Lacerta (Zootoca) echinata.

Scales nearly granular on the sides and nape of the neck. They increase in size posteriorly, becoming rhombic, and having strong keels parallel with the median line. Abdominal plates in six series, transverse, except the posterior portion of the median two series, which are longitudinal. Gular scales in cross series, coarsely granular, the posterior largely. Eight plates on the antepectoral fold, preceded by six or seven smaller. Four series of brachial plates, two anterior; the superior of these is the largest of all. One antero-internal antebrachial series: the external and posterior scales of the antebrachium are keeled, as are also those of the tibia and femur. Anterior femoral series five, the second (from above) largest. Femoral pores fourteen, large, in the posterior parts of the plates. Two tibial rows, external larger, composed of six plates, of which the median three are nearly equal. Marginal preanals, one very large, transverse, two small on each side. The former is 1862.]

Fig. 40, does not give a recognizable outline of typical *Pal. rufa*, of the size of the figure.

Fig. 43, page 27, refers to a species of shell found in the Ohio Canal at Columbus, Ohio. Other shells of a similar form at maturity, from other localities have been confounded with this as *Pal. obesa*; but later investigations referring to the embryonic young and other specimens of various sizes would warrant the conclusion that they were distinct. This shell stands related on one hand to *integra* and *ponderosa*, and on the other to *Pal. regularis*, Lea. The young shells nearly but not quite resemble Mr. Lea's types of *regularis*.

Fig. 44. *Pal. genicula*, is more nearly allied to *integra* than to any other known form.

Mr. Binney has given a figure of the lingual dentition of specimens of *Pal. integra* on page 29. It is to be regretted that minute comparisons were not made between those of *integra* with the teeth of *rufa* from the specimens of the two species which were furnished him by the writer for that purpose.

Mr. Binney is also unfortunate in his treatment of *Pal. coarctata*, Lea. It certainly cannot short of doing violence to the subject be made to embrace *Pal. exilis*, Anth., to which *P. compressa* is here submitted as a synonym.

ERRATA AND ADDENDA.

- Page 71, line 9 from bottom, for "chryostictus" read *chrysostictus*.
 73, line 34, for *Ialtris* read *Jaltris*.
 75, line 7 from bottom, for *Ophiomorphus* read *Opheomorphus*.
 76, note 3d, for 210 read 180.
 77, line 12, add loreal oblong.
 77, line 28, for "Haliophis" read *Alsophis*.
 78, line 13, for "epinephalus" read *epinephelus*.
 154, line 11, add after *Halophila*, Gird., (?=*Platymantis*, Gthr.)
 154, line 12, add *plicifera*.
 184, line 5 from bottom, add Tympanic orifice distinct.
 189, line 34, for 1 in. 9 l. read 2 in. 9 l.
 249, line 6, for *Carphoptis Harpesti* read *Carphophis harpesti*.
 337, line 3 from bottom, for *Homeroselaps* read *Homoroselaps*.
 337, note, for Falvin read Salvin.
 340, line 5, add, although the same parts may usually very early attain completion, thus becoming of great systematic value.
 340, line 4 from bottom, add, from Ooroomiah.
 340, line 3 from bottom, add Umvoti Zulu Country.
 341, line 30, add, from Umvoti Zulu Country.
 344, line 8, add, from Ooroomiah.
 346, before TESTUDINATA insert CROCODILLA. *Jacare latirostris*, Gray.
 Dum. Bibr. iii. p. 86, Buenos Ayres.
 350, line 14, add Perhaps the curiyú of Azara, i. 226.
 350, line 26, add as shown by Dr. J. E. Gray.
 353, line 5, for *podicipinus* read *podicipitinus*.
 353, line 29, for *variabilis* read *intermedius*.
 356, line 6 from bottom, and
 357, line 21, for Von Martins read Von Martens.
 358, between lines 40 and 41, add *stermosignatus* ex Gthr.
 358, line 46, after *Phryne* add Fitz.
 359, note, line 9, add perhaps not different from *H. baudinii*.

The Reports of the Recording Secretary and Curators were read as follows :

[Dec.